केसरी दाल में से विषाक्त तत्वों को दूर किया जाना

4986. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव :**
चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने केसरी दाल में पाये गये विषाक्त तत्वों को दूर कर दिया है तथा इसके प्रयोग पर लगे प्रतिबंध को हटा दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस0 कृष्ण कुमार) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) केसरी दाल की विष रहित किस्में विकसित करने के लिये अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम पहले ही शुरू कर दिये गये हैं ।

State Farms Corporation

4897. SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY:

SHRI G. PRATHAPA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of State Farms Corporation;

(b) whether there has been a sharp decline in the performance of the State Farms Corporation during the last two years.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the State Farms Corporation has incurred losses during the above period;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government propose to wind up the same; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. (SFCI) is a public sector undertaking registered under the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) to (d) A statement is annexed. (See below)

(e) The details of losses(—)/profit(+) incurred during the last 2 years are as under:—

	(Rs. in lakes)
1992-93	(—) 603.88
1993-94	(—) 176.44

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement

Reasons for losses suffered by the State Farms Corporation of India during 1992-93 and 1993-94

State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) suffered losses during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 but is likely to earn profit during the year 1994-95.

The main reasons for losses suffered during the two years are as under:—

(a) Central State Farms (CSF) Suratgarh and Sardargarh in Rajasthan are located in defunct river bed of Ghaggar and the flood water in Khariff is utilised for supplementing the irrigation facilities for the purpose of transplanting paddy. This is necessary because water in the irrigation system is insufficient as farms are located at the tail end of the system. During 1992-93 the flood water was received at the farm on 5th August, 1992 instead of the first week of July when it is received usually and because of this

paddy transplantation could be completed in considerably less area. This led to substantial shortfall in production and consequent losses.

(b) Due to breach in the flood protection bund on 21st August, 1992 night, 129 hectares of sown area in CSF, Suratgarh and 107 hectares in CSF, Sardargarh failed competely.

(c) CSF, Suratgarh, Sardargarh and Jetsar in Rajasthan experienced severe frost formation in February, 1993 which caused extensive damage to gram crop which was at pod formation stage and this resulted in loss of production to the extent of about 30 to 45 percent.

(d) 650 hectares under mustard crop in CSF, Suratgarh, Sardargarh and Jetsar was damaged extensively by painted bug epidemic in 1992.

(e) CSF, Jetsar faced unprecedented closure of canal for 24 days in December, 1992 and 14 days in January, 1993 and this adversely effected sowing and irrigation of wheat crop leading to loss of production.

(f) CSF, Suratgarh and Sardargarh received heavy discharge of flood water to the extent of 17880 cusecs as against normal discharge of 6000 to 7000 cusecs in the third week of July, 1993 due to heavy rains in the catchment area. This resulted in failure of paddy, cotton, urd and bajra crops on 174 hectares of CSF, Suratgarh and the optimum sowing for Kharif crops could also not be achieved. For the same reason, crops of paddy, cotton, moong, urad and bajra on 181 hectares at CSF, Sardargarh also failed.

(g) CSF, Suratgarh, Sardargarh and Jetsar faced closure of canal during the peak season of Rabi 1993-94 for about 19-20 days in the months of October, November and December due to which the target for sowing under the Rabi crops could not be achieved, specifically in case of wheat and mustard leading to shortfall in production. Frequent changes in canal roster also lead to uncertainty about the sowing of crops.

(h) Due to lack of demand of gram seed 50—75 percent, of the area under this crop at CSF, Suratgarh and Sardargarh remained under commercial crop instead of being utilised for seed production during 1992-93 and 1993-94. Similarly, due to lesser demand of mustard seed also, 50 to 60 percent of the area under this crop was put under commercial production instead of seed production during the same period. As seed production is more remmunerative than commercial production of these crops diversion of the area from seed production to commercial crop led to less of revenue to the Corporation.

(i) On account of heavy rains to the extent of 22mm during the period 20.7.1992 to 26.7.1992 the crops of cotton, urd, arhar, soyabean and bajra failed over an area of 233 hectares in CSF, Hissar due to water stagnation.

(j) CSF, Hissar got continous rain the third week of July, 1993 and the intensity of rain was so heavy that the farm got 280 mm of rain in about 3 days as against normal rainfall of 122mm during the entire month. This resulted in inundation of the area where crops of cotton, moong, arhar and bajra were sown in an area of 245 hectares and this resulted in failure of these crops in the said area leading to loss of production at the farm.

(k) CSF, Raichur in Karnataka and CSF, Chengam in Tamil Nadu experienced heavy cyclonic rain (350mm) in the third week of November, 1992 which extensively damaged the matured crops of Jute and sunflower.

(l) Agricultural operations at CSF, Girjapuri District Bahraich in U.P. were completely paralysed for about 8 days due to non-availability of POL etc. owing to Ayodhaya incident on 6th December, 1992.

(m) CSF, Kokilabari in District Barpeta of Assam is located in the BODO belt and was affected due to disturbances in Assam particularly the BODO agitation. On account of this, the operations at farm were severely

curtailed and the farm could not take up various crops in the envisaged areas.

(n) CSF, Aralam in Kerala faced a prolonged strike by workers lasting for about four months and this severely affected the performance of the farm. During this period the planting material died and the harvesting of the crops could not be completed in time.

(o) Most of the farm machinery at the farms of the Corporation has outlived its life and due to non-availability of regular funds caused by delay in sanctioning of loans from the participating Banks under National Seeds Project Phase III augmentation of irrigation facilities and replacement of machinery could not be accomplished.

(p) There has been steps rise in the cost of fertilisers particularly DAP, urea and MOP on account of decontrol and reduction in subsidy which has put extra burden by way of input cost on the Corporation without corresponding increase in the sale price of the produce of the farm.

(q) Apart from the above following factors also contributed to the losses suffered by the Corporation:

(i) Disposal of 35,000 qtls of Wheat and 16000 qtls paddy seeds as grain due to glut in the market.

(ii) The additional liability of Rs. 1.5 crores due to statutory increases in the salary and wages on account of payment of wage arrears to the employees who opted for the industrial scales.

(iii) The additional interest liability of Rs. 23.00 lakhs on account of cash credit restrictions.

(iv) There was increase in the cost of inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, POL, spare parts to the extent of Rs. 80,00 lakhs on account of rise in prices.

Seeking World Bank aid for Agriculture Development

4898. SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY:

SHRI G. PRATHAPA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought World Bank aid for the development of agriculture in the country;

(b) whether World Bank has considered the matter;

(c) if so, the total aid expected to be obtained; and

(d) the details of the development activities proposed to be taken up with the World Bank aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Apart from ongoing projects, the World Bank is, based on discussion with Government of India, taking up comprehensive agricultural development projects as part of its lending strategy in the agriculture sector. Projects for the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are being considered. These projects comprise of an integrated package of activities including crop husbandary, horticulture, animal husbandary, rural roads, development of water resources and agricultural research and training.

These projects are in varying stages of preparation and appraisal. The details of the projects including the amount of the World Bank assistance would be known after the projects are finalised.